The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

No. 448.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1796. [Vol. IV.

For Sale,

On board the Schooner Hart, from Boston, now lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf,

300 bushels of Liverpool Salt;

also a few casks of Malaga and Sherry wines of the first quality, French Brandy, Russia and Raven's Duck and Sheeting, fresh raisins and figs, 20 dozen bottled Porter, 2 crates of Livernopl ware. Apply to the master on board.

Feb. 12.

To be Sold,

On Monday the 29th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, and possession given to the purchaser immediately,

A Tract of land being part of a larger tract called Foster's Neck, bounded by the river Wiccomoco on the one side, and Maiden Bower creek on the other. This land is supposed to contain about five hundred acres, well timbered, having plenty of fire wood and cedar, and about 50 acres of Salt Marsh: on the premises are a very good dwelling house, kitchen and all other necessary out houses. The land will be run out between this and the day of sale, and a plat thereof lodged in the hands of Mr. Reuben Craig, living adjoining the premises, ready to be shewn to any person desirous of seeing them.

One half of the purchase money to be paid down, and a liberal credit will be given for the balance on giving bond with approved security.

JAMES JORDAN.

Maryland, St. Mary's County,
Feb. 11, 1796.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire as above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11- 3m.

80,000 lb. of Coffee and 12 hhds.

of Sugar, just received per the schooner Jack, from Martinique, and for sale by

ISAAC M'PHERSON,

Who will take U. S. Bank notes in payment.

Feb. 10.

Notice.

ALL Millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit. 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the distinguishable brand of their mill, No. 2, 196 with superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m.

THE subscribers will either sell or rent the three story red Ware-house on Col. Ramsay's wharf, lately in possession of Richards & Edmonds, and give possession immediately. J. RIDDLE & CO.

Feb'ry 6.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley. Wm. HICKMAN.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who understands plain house work, and who can be well recommended for her honesty and sobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

[*Mention was made in our last of the "Westminster Meeting"—The proceedings, however, carry an importance with them, which we think will make a more particular account acceptable.*]

LONDON, Nov. 17.

WESTMINSTER MEETING.

Yesterday presented to the friends of freedom a spectacle, perhaps the most singular that has ever occurred in the history of public meetings. At an early hour in the morning, the streets in the vicinity of Westminster hall were crowded with persons, the anxiety of whose countenances bespoke the deep interest they took in the fate of the most important constitutional question that has ever been agitated. Between ten and eleven an immense crowd was assembled in the body of Westminster Hall. The Judges we understand, having intimated that it would be more agreeable to them that the meeting should not be held there, the company, without any degree of reluctance or opposition, withdrew on the first notice, and the Hustings which had been erected in the hall, were removed to the palace yard. About a quarter past twelve Mr. Fox attended by the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Derby, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, Mr, Whitbread, Mr. Bying, General Tarleton, and several other members and respectable gentlemen, of opposition, made his appearance on the Hustings, and was received with the loudest acclamations from all quarters. Lord Hood accompanied by Lord Belgrave, the right hon. Dudley Ryder, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Canning and two or three other independent gentlemen, appeared at the same time, amidst an almost general silence, interrupted only by a few slight murmurs of disapprobation. The crowd by this time had increased to such a number, as completely to occupy the whole space from the eastern extremity of the palace yard to the end of Parliament street; silence being obtained,

Mr. Fox began with addressing the meeting on the peculiarly interesting nature of the question which they were now called upon to consider. It was a question more important in itself, and more serious in its consequences, than any that had ever occupied their attention. On other occasions they had been called upon to consider the misconduct of a minister, or some particular instance of abuse. But the bills now before parliament, carried into effect, would give a mortal stab to the constitution, and destroy at once the whole system of British liberties. The question now was not, whether they should effect a change of bad measures, to obtain the redress of a particular grievance, but whether they should retain the fundamental principles of the British constitution, and continue to exercise the rights of a free people? The most unquestionable, and the most important privileges of Englishmen, was the right of petitioning. The present measure was directly aimed at this privilege; and if they were adopted, the security which they derived for its exercise from the bill of rights, would be forever done away. It was urged, that even if the bill was passed, the subjects would still retain the right of petitioning.

I will tell you, Mr. Fox said, what your right of petitioning will then be: Before you meet to consider of any public grievance, you must give notice to a magistrate; he, attended by his followers, must be present, in order to watch your proceedings, and overlook your deliberation; for if he should chance to take exception at any thing that may be said he will immediately call you to order; and if conscious of the rectitude of your intention, and the justice of your cause, you persist in adhearing to the same mode of expression, and attempt to maintain the same ground of argument, he will dissolve the meeting as illegal; and if any reluctance be shown, or resistance made, he will then have the power to enforce his mandate with military execution.

Good God! exclaimed Mr. Fox, is this the freedom of Englishmen, to deliberate under the controul of an executive magistrate? For instance, supposing the operation of the bill to have taken place, and that a magistrate here present should be offended at the occasion on which we are met, or the terms on which I now address you, he would then have the power to arrest me, and to disperse you. Mr. Fox adverted to the outrage which had been committed against his majesty, on the first day of the session of Parliament, an outrage which all good subjects equally lamented, and on which ministers had founded a pretext to destroy the constitution. He was convinced there was none present who did not entertain the most thorough detestation and abhorrence at that daring and outrageous attack against the sovereign; that there was none who would not have made every exertion to have averted the smallest degree of insult or danger from the sacred person of his majesty, and who would not be disposed to second every measure for bringing the offender to justice. Such he knew to be the general sense of the meeting, for he was sure there was none so ignorant or so misguided, as to allow the misconduct of the servant of the crown to interfere with the respect and affection which they owed to the crown itself. They knew, experience had afforded too many fatal proofs, that they had the worst of ministers, but they all felt with one common sentiment of exultation, that they had the best of kings. Mr. Fox concluded with calling their attention to the purpose of meeting, in order to petition Parliament against the infringement now attempted on their rights; and to express to his majesty their sentiments of regret at the late outrage offered to his person; and exhorted them while they shewed a spirit of resistance to the unconstitutional proceeding of members, to testify at the same time, their attachment to the sovereign, and their submission to the laws. Thus would they approve themselves the friends of every branch of the constitution, and give the lie to those calumnies which had been so industriously propagated respecting their principles and views.

The Duke of Bedford then rose, and in a lengthy and animated speech, expatiated at large on the evils which ministers would draw upon the country, if the pending bills finally passed. He concluded by moving the following; which, as he was considerably exhausting by the labour of addressing so large an assemby, was read by Mr. Grey.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled—The humble petition of the inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster,

Sheweth,

That a bill has been brought into your Honourable House, subversive of the liberties which the people of this kingdom, at the period when they transferred the crown of England to the illustrious family at present upon the Throne, did claim, demand, and insist upon, as their true, ancient, and indubitable rights.

That the said bill is entitled, "An act for the more effectual preventing seditious meetings and assemblies."

That the only mode by which your petitioners, and the people of Great Britain, can express their sentiments to make their grievances known, is by meeting together, either to instruct their Representatives, to petition Parliament, or to address the King.

This is their privilege, and subject to the existing laws which have already provided against the abuse of it.—Your petitions do in the language of their forefathers, claim, demand, and insist upon the exercise of it, as their true, ancient, and established right. The allowance and encouragement of free, honest, and open discussion of all matters political and judicial, while it has afforded the surest controul upon the encroachments of Executive Government, has tended most effectually to secure the upright administration of justice.

Your Honourable House is humbly reminded, that the right of the people in such meetings is the best security they possess against the abuse of power.

If they who are delegated to defend their liberties, basely or corruptly betray them; if they who are sent to watch over Ministers become their accomplices, what may the people do, if they may not remonstrate?

By the bill now depending, no meeting can be called, except with the knowledge of a Magistrate, whose presence is made necessary, not merely for the preservation of the peace, but for the purpose of controuling the sentiments to be uttered. He is constituted sole judge of the manner in which a grievance my be stated, or a right asserted. To differ with him in political opinion, is made a breach of the peace; to maintain that opinion, is made a riot; and to persist in it, is to incur the horrors of military execution.

We trust your Honourable house will feel a proper degree of resentment against the principle of such a bill, as affecting the whole mass of the people, but we, as inhabitants of Westminster, stand more especially in need of your protection. It is our peculiar fate to be superintended by Magistrates who are selected, employed, and paid during pleasure, by the Executive power.

Your petitioners further beg leave to call the attention of your Honourable House to a bill now depending, entitled, "An act for the safety and preservation of his Majesty's person and government, against treasonable and seditious practices and attempts."

They humbly, represent that this bill contains an arbitrary accumulation of treasons calculated to harrass and oppress the subject, without adding any security to the person of his majesty; that it also describes the misdemeanour, at which another of its clauses is painted, with such studied ambiguity, as to comprehend in its penal operation every exercise of the right of examining public affairs; and that this misdemeanour so described, is subjected to a barbarous punishment, which, as applied to such offence, is utterly unknown to the mild and merciful spirit of the law of England.

Under all these circumstances, your petitioners, deeply impressed with a sense of the danger which impend over the peace and constitution of their country, most earnestly implore your Honourable House to avert to them, by the rejection of measures, which, by depriving the people of their most ancient and indubitable rights, have a tendency to alienate their affections from the constitution, and to lessen their respect for the laws.

Lord Hood then rose and said that he and many respectable inhabitants of Westminster came there not to discuss the merits or demerits of the bill in question; but to enter their protest against the proceedings. That he, and those who agreed with him in thinking, that some such measure was absolutely necessary for the preservation of public tranquility and of the constitution itself, were at least as anxious as those that opposed it could be, that the real sense of the absent householders of Westminster should be fairly taken upon it. That the grosest misrepresentation of the bill had been industriously circulated, which he did not think it necessary on that occasion to reply to: but that he earnestly recommended it to the inhabitant householders of Westminster to have meetings as soon as possible at their respective vestries, where their opinions might be fairly and legally taken, and where they might respectively sign their names and write down their place of residence. His lordship was listened to without tumult.

Mr. Sheridan next made a lengthy and eloquent speech in answer to Lord Hood and in support of the motion.

Lord Mountmorris said a few words expressing his concurrence in the subject of the meeting, and his marked detestation of the measures which ministers were adopting, with a view to subvert the constitution and liberties of the country.

The Duke of Bedford then propoled an address to the king, to which he hoped that the two unfortunate individuals who had dissented from the motion for the petition, would not persevere in their opposition. The address was chiefly congratulatory on the happy escape of his majesty from the outrage committed against his person, at which the strongest detestation was expressed. It also prayed for the prolongation of his majesty's reign, and contained the most spirited assurance of a determination to support the ancient and free constitution of Great Britain. The address was voted nem. dis. and Mr. Fox was appointed to present both the petition and address.

Mr. Fox expressed his warmest thanks for the distinguished honour which the meeting had conferred upon him, and professed his readiness at this, as well as at any other time, to obey their commands. He knew that when he came to present the petition to the House of Commons it wood be said that the contents of the petition did not convey the sentiments of the people. But the proceedings of this day would give the lie to an assertion which he considered in no other view than as a libel upon the sentiments of the people of England. Mr. Fox then contrasted his public conduct with that of the present administration, and appealed to the meeting if ever at any time, even when popular opinion was against him, he had encroached on the liberties of the subject, or imposed oppressive burdens on the people. [An universal call of No, No.]

He concluded with assuring the inhabitants of Westminster of his solicitous concern for their interests, which he would at all times be ambitious to display.—A general call of Peace! Peace! ascending from the croud, Mr. Fox said that whenever a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was called for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for that purpose he would consider it as his duty to attend and give it all the support in his power.

The Earl of Lauderdale moved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fox for his proper and distinguished conduct; which was hailed with shouts of concurrence.

Mr. Fox moved the meeting to adjourn, and after many of them had signed the petition, they departed. The inhabitants present amounted on a moderate calculation, to 30,000, and among them was noticed the following friends to Administration—Lord Gower, Morpeth Belgrave, Hood, Grenville, Gower; Right Honourable Thomas Steel, Hon. Mr. Jenkinson, Hon. Mr. Stuart, Hon. Mr. Ryder. Sir W. W. Wynne, Mr. Canning, Mr. Devaynes, &c.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

BOXER,

NOW in high perfection; a fine bay well marked, upwards of fifteen hands high, remarkable for his strength and great beauty; stands at my stable in Hanover county, ten miles above the courthouse, on the road leading from Fredericksburg to Richmond; and will cover mares at the moderate price of THREE GUINEAS the season, and FIVE DOLLARS the leap; but the three guineas may be discharged by the payment of three pounds, if payed within the season, which will commence on the first day of March next, and expire on the tenth day of August ensuing.—Good and extensive pasturage, well inclosed, gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares; but I will not be answerable for accidents.

BOXER was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnaught, and his grand dam by Old Jolly-Roger, out of a full bred imported mare.

The dam of Boxer was also dam to the noted running horses Tantrum and the black horse owned by Col. Larkin Smith.

Boxer's fame as a foal-getter is so well known, nothing need be said on that head.

EDMUND TAYLOR.

Hanover, February 1.

N. B. Gentlemen may have their mares fed, and servants boarded on very reasonable terms. E. T.

☞ Mr. Randolph's Vindication may now be had of

m 29. J. V. THOMAS, Bookseller.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. PRICE—THE inhabitants of the town, it is presumed have paid proper attention to the law lately enacted for the regulation of persons attending at times of fire, &c. The different Fire Companies have on their part entered into a plan of combined government and request you to publish it for the information of the public.

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IN pursuance of authority delegated by the several Fire Companies, to wit: By the Friendship Fire Company to *Benjamin Shreve, Aaron Hewes, William Paton, John Longdon, Mungo Dykes, Alexander Smith, John Hunter, Washer Blunt, Ephraim Evans, Richard Weightman and Philip Conn*—By the Sun Fire Company to *Elisha C. Dick, William Herbert, Dennis Ramsay, Jonah Thompson, Francis Peyton, Robert Young, George Deneale, James M'Rea and Richard Conway*—And by the Relief Fire Company to *Henry Piercy, Lemuel Bent, Thomas Rogerson, George Taylor and Edward Stabler*—For the purpose of digesting and adopting some uniform rules to be observed at times of Fire, the said general committee, met at the Coffee House on Wednesday the 27th of January, 1796, and then and there agreed to, and confirmed and finally ratified the following articles.

Article 1st. Three persons shall be chosen by ballot in each company, to be called Commanders, the second to act only in absence of the first, and the third in that of the other two, so that the acting Commanders in times of Fire shall not exceed three in number, and in case any two or more Commanders belonging to any one company shall have the same number of votes, so that no priority is established, the same shall be ascertained by lot, or in other manner as such company shall think best to fix the order of first, second and third Commanders: the duty of the acting Commander shall be to order & direct the efforts of their respective companies in any manner they shall judge most adviseable at times of Fire: they shall have the power of commanding the engines, fire hooks and ladders, and of judging and determining upon the expediency of pulling down contiguous buildings.

In order that the persons of the Commanders may be more distinguishable, and that they may be enabled to elevate their voices above the ordinary clamour on such occasions, each one of them in action shall carry in his hand a speaking trumpet, painted white and not less than three feet long; for which purpose each company shall furnish a trumpet of the above description to be kept in the engine house, or some other place of easy access.

Article 2d. Three persons shall in like manner be chosen in each company to be called Subordinate Directors, whose duty it shall be to have the immediate management of the engine under the controul of the commanders.

Article 3d. There shall in like manner be chosen in each company, four persons to be called Regulators, who, together with such of the Commanders as shall not be employed in their proper functions, shall be diligent in searching for the most convenient sources of water, in forming of lanes for the supply of the engine, and preventing the use of dirty puddle water; they shall be vigilent in noticing remissness in the members and others, and be obliged to give information to their companies when such shameful instances occur to their observation.

Article 4th. Three persons shall be chosen, one in each company, to be called Trustees, whose business it shall be to superintend the removal and preservation of moveable property.

Article 5th. All Commanders, Directors, Regulators, and Trustees, shall be obliged to wear at times of fire, by way of distinction, black caps, with upright white fronts, with letters thereon distinguishing the company to which they belong.

Article 6th. The Members of the several companies pledge themselves to each other, that they will assist a Member of either of them, whose property may be in danger from fire, in preference to persons who are members of neither.

Officers elected by each Company in conformity to the above Regulations.

By the Friendship Fire Company.

Benjamin Shreve, William Paton, John Longdon,	Commanders.
Washer Blunt, Aaron Hewes, Alexander Smith,	Subordinate Directors.
John Hunter, Richard Weightman, Philip Conn, Mungo Dykes,	Regulators.
Ephraim Evans,	Trustee.

By the Sun Fire Company.

Elisha C. Dick, William Herbert, Dennis Ramsay,	Commanders.
Jonah Thompson, Francis Peyton, Robert Young,	Subordinate Directors.
George Deneale, James M. M'Rea, Robert Hamilton, Robert B. Jamesson,	Regulators.
Richard Conway,	Trustee.

By the Relief Fire Company.

George Taylor, Henry Piercy, Lemuel Bent,	Commanders.
William Harper, Archibald Dobbin, George Coryell,	Subordinate Directors.
Thomas Rogerson, Edward Stabler, William Milnor, Samuel Craig,	Regulators.
William Newton,	Trustee.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

Ricketts and Newton

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in casks
Bohea and Hyson Teas
Cotton cards by the box
20d. nails
Cotton in bales
Irish linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Irish porter
And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

Ten Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber this day, a negro man named CHARLES, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, walks lame and turns out his toes: he had on, when he went away, a handsome broadcloth coat, thickset breeches and a cassimere waistcoat, but as he took away several other clothes with him may have changed them—I bought him of Mr. Tibbs of Westmoreland county. Also, a Mulatto girl named HEINY, about 16 years of age, straight and tall and walks very erect, and is a handsome girl: she had on, when she went away, a green cloth jacket and petticoat and took several other clothes with her, particularly a white linen gown—I bought her of John James Maund, Esq. of Westmoreland. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the negroes to me in this place or half that sum for either.

Whoever harbours said negroes may expect to be prosecuted.

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1796.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September last, a Negro man named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, strong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dress and has a forged pass, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colchester, Feb. 15, 1796.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire are hereby notified that the declarations are lodged with me, which they are requested to call and receive, so as to have them immediately filled up to be forwarded to Richmond to ascertain what each subscriber has to pay—and when it is considered that the mode proposed is equitable, secure and cheap, and buildings not insured is no real property, for should it be destroyed the owner looses all, and by this plan of insurance every subscriber's property in buildings is secured at a small expence in the first instance, and if no considerable losses happen, the interest will accumulate so as to pay back the insured their first premiums, and as a further encouragement to the well wisher to the prosperity of Alexandria, I am authorised to say that all the money already subscribed (or to be subscribed) in Alexandria and its environs shall be vested in Alexandria Bank Stock, I therefore flatter myself on receiving large additional subscriptions.

JONAH THOMPSON.

Feb. 18.

Notice.

TAKEN from the House of Mr. *John Wise* on the night of the 11th inst. a new Cambiet cloak with sleeves: the possessor by returning it will prevent a prosecution if discovered, and much oblige

Wm. HARPER.

February 18.

Alexandria, February 18.

Capt. Tellinghaft, arrived at New-York, ſays the Weſt-India fleet had not ſailed from England the 27th of November.

In conſequence of an order from the Executive, the purchaſe of horſes in this ſtate, for the Britiſh army in the Weſt-Indies, has been diſcontinued.

[*The following remarks on the badneſs of the high ways leading from Baltimore, will not be found inapplicable to thoſe from Alexandria.*]

From the *Baltimore Telegraph.*

Among the monuments of wiſdom and magnificence that diſtinguiſhed the ancient Romans, none were more deſerving of praiſe than their attention to the ſtate of the public roads. As ſoon as a province had been conquered, a demarcation of high ways was begun; and it was often executed on a plan ſo durable as to leave at a diſtance all modern imitation.

No panegyric of this nature can be ſafely beſtowed on the preſent high roads in the vicinity of Baltimore. They exhibit to the eye nothing but an aſpect of ſavage deſolation. Chaſms to the depth of ſix, eight, or ten feet occur, at ſhort intervals. If, as in other civilized countries, we have any commiſſioners of high roads, it may be ſuſpected that they have ſome deſign to promote the practice of ſurgery.

About three years ago a bill paſſed in the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, for the conſtruction of a high road from Philadelphia to Lancaſter. The perſon who firſt undertook this buſineſs, diſcovered conſummate ignorance of its very firſt rudiments. Their plan was to lay the largeſt ſtones which could be found in the bottom, and then heap earth above them: by this mean, when a ſhower of rain looſened the ground, your horſe would ſink his leg through it, and then break it between the ſtones at the bottom. Luckily for the country, an Engliſh gentleman, who had a farm near the ſide of the road, perſuaded the company to let him try the taſk. He began with a bottom of common earth—He then broke the ſtones into the bigneſs of about a man's fiſt, and formed of them a concave laver about eighteen inches deep. This road with a little expence for repairs, will endure for centuries. The diſtance from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, during bad weather, is in reality, ſhortened by one half, and the whole has been compleated at the moderate expence of about fifteen hundred pounds a mile.

What ſhould prevent the people of Baltimore and its neighbourhood, from undertaking a work of that ſort? Is it not of infinite advantage to every commercial town, to be as acceſſible as it can be made? But, alas! this is only *preaching in the deſart.* The very ſtreets are in a ſtate of dirt and *diſorganization*, that would have ſtaggered the perſeverance of Xenophon himſelf, at the head of his ten thouſand Greeks.

The exhalation from this maſs of putrefaction muſt ſurely corrupt the atmoſphere, and tend to ſhorten the lives of the inhabitants. In ſummer our ſtreets are covered with putrid animal ſubſtances which are ſufficient for producing a peſtilence. Dead dogs, cats, rats, &c. &c. lie in heaps. It might be adviſeable, at that time of year, to turn looſe the pigs as a leſſer nuiſance; they would clear the pavement from ſome part of this garbage.

EXTRACT

From Paine's deſertation on the firſt principles of government.

To be ſatisfied of the right of a thing to exiſt, we muſt be ſatisfied that it had a right to begin. If it had not a right to begin, it has not a right to continue. By what right then did the heriditary ſyſtem begin? Let a man but aſk himſelf this queſtion, and he will find that he cannot ſatisfy himſelf with an anſwer.

The right which any man, or any family had to ſet itſelf up at firſt to govern a nation, and to eſtabliſh itſelf hereditary; was no other than the right which Robeſpierre had to do the ſame thing in France. If he had none, they had none. If they had any, he had as much, for it is impoſſible to diſcover ſuperiority of right in any family, by virtue of which hereditary government could begin. The Capets, Guelphs, the Robeſpierres, the Marats, are all on the ſame ſtanding as to the queſtion of right. It belongs excluſively to none.

It is one ſtep towards liberty, to perceive that hereditary government could not begin as an excluſive right in any family. The next point will be, whether, having once began, it could grow into a right by the influence of time?

This would be ſuppoſing an abſurdſty; for either it is putting time in the place of principle, or making it ſuperior to principle; whereas time has no more connection with, or influence upon principle than principle has upon time. The wrong which began a thouſand years ago, is as much a wrong, as if it begun to day; and the right which originates to-day, is as much a right as if it had the ſanction of a thouſand years. Time with reſpect to principle is an eternal NOW: it has no operation upon them: it changes nothing of their nature and qualities. Our lifetime is but a ſhort proportion of that period, and if we find the wrong in exiſtence as ſoon as we begin to live, that is the point of time at which it begins to us; and our rights to reſiſt it, is the ſame as if it never exiſted before.

AFFAIRS OF FRANCE.

[The following is among the moſt intereſting articles of foreign intelligence in the laſt papers.]

REDEMPTION OF ASSIGNATS.

In the ſitting of the National Convention of the 17th inſt. Vernier, in the name of the Committe of Finances, made the following report on the gradual reimburſement of aſſignats, to be ſupplied by metallic ſpecie.

"Your committee is of opinion, that you ought not on this occaſion to give way to an impatience which would be dangerous, provided you were to attempt to reduce all at once the exceſſive price of articles to a price infinitely leſs. Such a meaſure could alone be juſtified by the imperious call of circumſtances; and the example of the Americans ought not to be cited ſince they were deſtitute of any other reſource. Our reſources on the other hand, are immenſe, and eſtabliſh the poſſibility of a ſucceſſive reimburſement.

"We do not," he continued, "wiſh to diſſemble how much our paper money has been depreciated; to hide a calamity is not to cure it. We muſt at length adopt expedients to ſecure the credit of this money, as well as its exiſtence and progreſſive diminution. The contributions you have eſtabliſhed will diſcharge the neceſſary expenſes—the extraordinary ones will be diminiſhed in proportion as the aſſignats ſhall recover their value.

"All that can be required of the moſt juſt and upright debtor is, that he ſhall not delapidate the pledge of his creditors, but ſhall apply it conſtantly to their advantage. This is what you have done. The depreciation of aſſignats ought merely to have been proportioned to their emiſſion; it does not therefore, ariſe from their great number, ſince there are not more than 30 milliards in circulation, which ought to give no greater a proportion than 2 to 18; neither does it ariſe from want of reimburſement, ſince no bearer of aſſignats has met with a refuſal.

"Certain writers have hazarded the opinion, that the emiſſion may be carried to 30 milliards; and that there would be no injuſtice in a reimburſement, according to the courſe of exchange: they aſſert, that by this mode 150 millions of ſpecie would annihilate all the *aſſignats.* You will invariably follow another ſyſtem; and we are of opinion that the plates of the aſſignats ought to be ſpeedily broken with a reſolution not to create any more, unleſs on the moſt urgent occaſion. We can aſſure that their amount will never be 30 milliards; and if we cannot fix the day and the hour when they will be replaced by metallic ſpecie, we can announce, that the breaking of the plates will take place immediately."

The reporter, after having proved, by the immenſity of the pledges of the aſſignats, augmented by the national property in Belgium, how very ill-founded the miſtruſt of certain citizens is, propoſed the following decree:

I. The fabrication of paper money, ſhall ceaſe as ſoon as the national proprety ſhall have been eſtimated, provided the extraordinary expences can be liquidated by other means.

II. The aſſignats in circulation ſhall be replaced by metallic monies.

III. As ſoon as the national property ſhall have been valued, the plates of the aſſignats ſhall be broken. An inventory of theſe plates ſhall be immediately made out.

IV. All the national property ſhall be immediately valued by the holder of the pledges in each department. Their eſtimation ſhall be taken according to the mortgage code, and in proportion to the price in ſpecie in 1793.

V. Conformably to the above eſtimation, a milliard of property ſhall be preſerved for the defenders of the country.

VI. The ſales of national property ſhall continue, conformably to the laws promulgated on that head, and the aſſignats, as they come in, ſhall be burnt.

VII. The fabrication of metallic ſpecie ſhall be forwarded by all poſſible means. The government committees are authorized to remove every obſtacle that may preſent itſelf.

Several other diſpoſitions follow, relative to the citizens who ſhall carry gold and ſilver to the mints, and to ſtate penſioners, whoſe diſtreſſes are to be alleviated by this plan.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 9th inſt. from the ſubſcriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, a Mulatto man named DANIEL, 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, is a ſpare fellow, has buſhy hair, has a ſcar over one of his eyes: he had on and took with him the following clothes, one blue cloth coat, half worn, with yellow buttons, one ſwandown veſt, one pluſh do. ſtriped red and blue, two oſnaburg ſhirts, one pair or caſſimere breeches, one pair of beaver coating overalls, one pair of new ſtockens, old ſhoes. a half worn felt hat, the above fellow has I expect a paſs. Reaſonable charges will be paid for bringing him home.

ROBERTSON EASTBURN.

February 18.

William Stables
UPHOLSTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has begun buſineſs at John Bogue's, joiner and cabinet-maker, in Princeſs-Street, near Mr. Hepburn's Wharf. Venetian and Parlour Blinds, on a new conſtruction, made and neatly filled up; Paper Hanging done in all its branches, &c. Orders thankfully received and ſtrictly attended to. He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have already conferred on him their favors.

Alexandria, Feb. 10.

From a London Paper.

AN HYMN,
For the newly-adopted church ceremony for the c[illegible] tion of colours.

BY A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH MILITANT.

ALL people that on earth do dwell
Full ſweetly let us ſing,
The praiſes of the God of War,
For 'tis a comely thing.

O, curſe ye with a cheerful voice,
The wicked French Convention,
They're rogues and raſcals, cut-throats all,
The Devil's own invention.

For many a Church have they pull'd down,
And pulpit overturn'd,
And Sacerdotal gown and wig
With impious finger burn'd.

And have preſum'd to rule themſelves
Without the Church's help,
Teaching a pack of hungry hounds
For our fat things to yelp.

On Reaſon's ground a mighty pile
They've built without our aid,
But Heaven we pray the work may ſpoil,
Or ruin'd is our trade.

Then bring your guns and piſtols here
For holy conſecration,
So to ſhed blood you need not fear
For Church and King's ſalvation.

The Democrats were ſurely mad
To feel each royal rod;
Then cut away be not afraid—
It is the cauſe of God.

Then curſe ye with a cheerful voice,
And be not over tender,
Curſe all who do not think with us,
And *bleſs* the Faith's Defender.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more n 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of mine on four notes for 1041 dollars 66 cents each, given to Dr. *Henry Roſe,* the 11th of November, 1795, payable as follow, viz. 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after date, as I am determined not to pay them, not having received value for them.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

The Partnerſhip of Thomas

Richards and Edmond Edmonds, under the firm of Richards and Edmonds, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement; and all who are indebted to them will pleaſe call and ſettle their reſpective balances.

THOMAS RICHARDS.
EDMOND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, February 5, 1796.

An apprentice wanted. Apply

to the Printer hereof.

Blank Manifeſts for Sale at this office.

Poet's Corner.

From the CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,—*Obſerving in the papers of late, the marriage of many venerable gentlemen, to young women, the following lines forcibly arreſted my memory—If not improper, inſert them, as addreſſed to each.*

FOND Pair! may each domeſtic bliſs be thine,
And bright affection ſparkle at thy ſhrine,
May *ſhe* the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of repoſing age!

B. S.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN SMARR deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcribers, that in caſe they be conſidered juſt, meaſures may be taken for diſcharging and paying the ſame.

ROBERT SMARR, *Executor.*
SARAH SMARR, *Executrix.*

Feb. 1ſt.

A PERSON who is well acquainted with the Mercantile Buſineſs—wiſhes employment. Apply to the printer.

N. B. Town or Country would make no difference.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber in Fairfax county, a negro boy named HARRY, about ſixteen years of age, of a light complection, his eyes is rather large than otherways. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro Harry, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber living in Dumfries, ſhall receive Ten Dollars and all reaſonable charges paid.

TOWNSHEND DADE.

February 4, 1796.

For Charter,

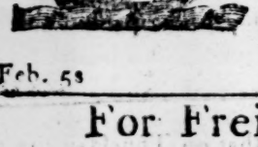
The Ship ELIZA,

JOHN BORROWDALE, Maſter;

Burthen 3000 barrels. Apply to

Wm. WILSON.

For FREIGHT,



To EUROPE or the WEST-INDIES,
The Brig ROSANNA,
GEORGE ARCHER, maſter;
Twelve hundred barrels burthen.
For terms apply to the maſter on board at Ramſay's wharf, or to

JAMES PORTER.

Feb. 5ſ

For Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP

JENNETT,

ALEX. NICKLES, MASTER,

Burthen one hundred tons, lying at Ramſay's wharf. Apply to

CLINGMAN & M'GAW.

Alex. Feb. 2.

For Sale or Freight,

THE SCHOONER

BETSEY,

Burthen 350 barrels, lying at Gilpin's wharf ſhe is well found and ſails faſt. Alſo for ſale on board ſaid veſſel, Cape Wines, Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels, Candles, Chocolate and Aloes in boxes, Sole Leather, Shoes, Duck, India Cotton Sheeting, and Muſlins. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid veſſel or cargo may know the terms by applying to the Maſter on board.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee ſimple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, the ſecond below Pitt ſtreet, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The houſe is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two ſtories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the houſe, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a ſtore, but might be eaſily converted into a parlour; the houſe is well finiſhed throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is encloſed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be ſold either for caſh or on credit. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſuch property will pleaſe to apply to the ſubſcribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb, 11, 1796.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*

Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different quality*

Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*

Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none

Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE EAGLE TAVERN in the town of Leeſburg lately occupied by ELIZABETH ROPER, dec'd. will be continued by her children, who take this method of ſoliciting the patronage of a generous public, ſo long as their exertions to pleaſe may merit.

I have now on hand, which I will

ell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexanria, 8mo. 17, 1795

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two hundred & ſeventy two acres

of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT. } *Cm'rs.*

Notice.

ASI ſhall embark ſhortly for England, and conſequently be from home ſeveral months, I am particularly anxious to have all my tranſactions aſcertained:

All perſons having claims on me will in courſe apply—and I truſt all thoſe indebted to me will do the ſame.

From this period, until my return, my buſineſs will be conducted by Mr. GEORGE CLEMENTSON, who I have fully authoriſed to act for me in every reſpect.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1796.

Hands wanted,

EITHER white or black, to hire by the month or cord, to cut twelve or fifteen hundred cord of wood at the Great Falls of Potomack, for which a liberal price will be given—or a good price for ten or twelve able working negroes by the year. Apply either to the manager at the Great Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, who alſo wants to purchaſe, for the uſe of the forge, one hundred and fifty barrels of corn to be delivered there.

JOHN POTTS.

Feb. 6, 1796.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

To be Rented,

THE Store and Warehouſe at preſent occupied by us poſſeſſion will be given immediately.

FORD, PATTON & CO.

A few thouſand buſhels of Liver-

pool Salt for ſale—apply as above.

Feb. 2. 3wp.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WENT off from me in Richmond, about the beginning of December laſt, a large yellow complected negro man ſlave named CAIN, but moſt commonly called Cook, from his being a cook by trade. He had a note to chooſe his maſter, as I was about to ſell him, but the note permitted him to paſs on that errand no longer than the next day. He is a tall raw boned ſtrong fellow, about thirty years of age, and had beſide other cloathing blue planes enough to make him a ſuit which I had juſt given him. I purchaſed him in the year 1791 from Mr. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. of York, where he has a wife, and where I ſuppoſed at firſt he had gone and would return to me after Chriſtmas, but not hearing of him I begin now to think he is paſſing for a free man and has probably gone to ſome of the northern ſtates. I will give Ten Dollars reward for him delivered to me here, if taken in this ſtate, or Twenty Dollars if taken in any other ſtate.

RICHARD HANSON.

Virginia, Peterſburg, Jan. 18, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 26th day of laſt month, a negro man named JACK, (but commonly calls himſelf *Jack Fry*)—he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; remarkably black, has a ſcar on his right leg, a little above his inſtep, occaſioned by the cut of a ſythe, had on when he went away a blue cloth jacket and trowſers, oſnaburgs ſhirt, and wool hat.—He is ſuppoſed to be lurking about the Big Falls, as his father Philip Fry is at preſent employed at that place, and who once before induced ſaid JACK to elope. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Runaway to the ſubſcriber living near Colcheſter, or ſecures him in any goal ſo that I get him again ſhall receive if thirty miles from home five dollars, and for a greater diſtance the above reward.

All maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned from harboring or carrying him off at their peril.

Wm. TRIPLETT.

Feb. 6.

THE ſubſcribers have imported in the brig Nancy, from New-Caſtle, a general aſſortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a ſmall aſſortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glaſs, which

they mean to diſpoſe of for Caſh, on reaſonable terms, by wholeſale or retail, at their houſe in Pitt-ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as uſual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the firſt quality, thoſe who employ them may rely on having their work done in the beſt manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. ep3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Alexandria, on Saturday night laſt, an iron grey Mare, 14½ hands high, five years old this ſpring, trots and canters well, ſhod before, her right hind foot is white, has the hair rubbed off her tail near the rump by the ſtall. I will give the above reward for the Mare and theif, or five dollars for the mare, if delivered to Richard Freeman or the ſubſcriber in Alexandria.

JAMES M'GUIR.

Feb. 11, 1796.

Coppei and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tin-old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

I WILL ſell on reaſonable terms for ready money, a parcel of full blooded horſes, and fifteen likely negroes, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

King George County, January 15, 1795.